## "The Girl from Paris" MISS CLARA LIPMAN

To-morrow: Souvenir Matinee

at the Herald Square Theatre.

The "Sozodont Girl," so 11x14, heavy beveled mount --will be presented to every lady present.

the sorrow of the Senate. As a further mark of espect the Senate, at 12:10 p. m., adjourned. Some of the members of the minority were pre pared when the House met to-day to attempt to force consideration of the Senate Cuban belligerency resolution in the face of the proclaimed in-tention of the Republican leaders not to allow action for the present, and in spite of the protest of the South Carolina members, who desired announce the death of Senator Earle, which would be followed immediately by an adjournment. during the reading of the journal the Cuban enthusiasts yielded to the solicitations of the South

thusiasts yielded to the solicitations of the South Carolina delegation.

The only incident of the session was a brief continuation of Mr. Simpson's fight against the Speaker. As soon as the journal had been read he objected to a line which recorded that a private pension bill had been referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, on the ground that no such committee existed.

"I want the journal to show the truth," said he, "and I move to strike out that line."

Mr. Henderson (Rep., lowa) and Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.) pointed out that the rules provided for references, and such references were always made pending the appointment of committees.

references, and such references were always made pending the appointment of committees.

The Speaker decided that Mr. Simpson's motion was in order. The House promptly voted down the motion—49 to 84—and approved the journal—92 to 18. Thereupon Mr. Elliott (Dem., S. C.) was recognized, and announced the death of Senator Earle, which, he said, occurred under almost tragic circumstances. Later, Mr. Elliott said, he would ask the House to fix a day when a suitable tribute could be paid to his memory. He then offered the customary resolutions, which were adopted. Then, at 12:15 p. m., as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned until Thursday.

AGREEMENT ON THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

THE AMENDMENT REVOKING THE FOREST RE-SERVE ORDER MODIFIED.

Washington, May 24.-The conferrees on Sundry Civil Appropriation bill have agreed. The most important amendment to the bill was that revoking the order of President Cleveland of February 22, 1897, setting apart 21,000,000 acres of land as forest reservations. The Senate amendment has en modified by providing that the President may medify or revoke the proclamation, and it is prorided that the lands embraced in the reservations

rided that the lands embraced in the reservations not disposed of before March 1, 1898, shall be subject to the operations of the order of February 22, or as they may be modified by the President. The general provisions for the government of the forest reservations are retained as provided in the Senate amendments. A provision is inserted allowing settlers on reservations to take other lands in the public domain.

The appropriation for Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, is reduced to \$10,000. The appropriation for a Government exhibit at the Omaha Exposition is left at \$200,000, the \$55,000 increase of the Senate being stricken out. The amendment for investigation of sugar production remains in the bill. The appropriation for the improvement of the lower Mississippi River is increased to \$2,33,333 and is made immediately available, by contract or otherwise, in the discretion of the Secretary of War. The net reduction from the Senate amendments is \$300,000. The total of the bill as agreed to is \$3,62,351.

CAPTAIN ROMEYN ONLY REPRIMANDED.

THE PRESIDENT REMITS THE SENTENCE OF DIS-MISSAL IMPOSED BY THE COURT-MARTIAL

Washington May 24 - The President has remitted the sentence of dismissal imposed by a court-mar-tial on Captain Romeyn, 5th Infantry, who was convicted recently of assault on Lieutenant O'Brien, of the same regiment, at Fort McPherson, Georgia. In view of the fact that Captain Romeyr will retire by operation of law on June 1, the President believes that the ends of justice will be secured by a severe reprimand. The indersement of the President is as follows:

the President is as follows:

Executive Mansion, Washington, May 24.

The proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Captain Henry Romeyn, 5th Infantry, are approved; but upon the recommendation of a majority, of the members of the court-martial, and in consideration of his long and honorable service, of his wound received in battle, of the medal of honor held by him for most distinguished gallantry in action, of the fact that he will by operation of law the retired for are sixty-four years) on June I next. tion, of the fact that he will by operation of law be retired for age (sixty-four years) on June 1 next, and of his appeal to the Executive for clemency, the sentence awarded by the court is remitted. In doing so, however, I cannot fail to express my condemnation of the conduct of which Captain Romeyn has been found guilty, and the regret that he failed upon the occasion to control his temper in a manner becoming his service and his age.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

NO CATHOLIC CHAPEL AT WEST POINT.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL SAYS THE LICENSE GRANTED TO ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN SHOULD BE REVOKED. Washington, May 24.—In response to an applica-

tion by Secretary Alger, the Attorney-General has rendered an opinion as to the power of the War De-partment to issue licenses for the erection of religlous chapels on military reservations. The opinion was called forth by an application for a license for the erection at West Point of a Roman Catholic chapel. Secretary Lamont issued a license to Arch-bishop Corrigan, but this was revoked by Secretary Alger on April 2, and a new license granted in its place. The Atterney-General in his opinion made public to-day enters into a careful analysis of all the laws which can be regarded as having the elightest bearing on the subject, with the result that only one, the act of July 22, 1892, relative to leasing unused Government property, is found to have any application whatever, and that act limits the life of a lease to five years. He says in part:

"It is proposed that the church will be the prop-"It is proposed that the church will be the property of the Government. The reverend gentleman who makes the offer says: If this permission be granted, I propose to build a neat stone chapel, to cost about \$20,000, the money to be provided by me, and the plans of the building to be submitted to the Superintendent of the Military Academy for his approval or modification. On its completion the the Superintendent of the Military Academy for his approval or modification. On its completion, the chapel will be handed over to the United States Government for use in perpetuity of the Roman Catholics who may reside at West Point. This condition cannot be compiled with. It is very clear that the Secretary of War has no power to accept a donation of property for the Government, certainly not to accept it with the limitation proposed—its use in perpetuity to Roman Catholics. The license should therefore be revoked and the petitioner remitted to Congress."

NEW FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Washington, May 24.-One hundred and one fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day. Of these forty-five were due to resignations and deaths, fifty to removals after four years' service, and six to removals for cause. The changes in-

Clude:
New-York-Muitzeskill, P. S. Miller, vice Evelena
Coonley, removed: Pleasantville, T. B. Pierce, vice
E. H. Lee, removed.
New-Jersey-Leonardville, E. W. Leonard, vice
Phomas Leonard, dead.

INVESTIGATING THE NAVY YARDS.

Washington, May 24.-Assistant Secretary Roosevelt is pursuing his investigation of the condition of the laboring forces in the navy yards with vigor. He will leave Washington to-morrow for Philadelphia, and expects to spend Wednesday and Thursday in looking into the conditions at the League Island yard and in visiting and inspecting the steel works at Bethlehem, Penn., where naval armor and supplies are made. Mr. Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to deliver the opening address at the reopening of the Naval War College at Newport on June 2, and afterward will address himself to the naval apprentices, who have never

## Hood's

Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists. 25c. The only Pills to tree with Hood's Barsaparilla.

before had the honor of listening to the Assistant | SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

TO VISIT PHILADELPHIA AGAIN.

THE PRESIDENT DECIDES TO ATTEND THE OPEN-

ING OF THE COMMERCIAL MUSEUM. Washington, May 24.-The President has finally decided to accept the invitation of the business men of Philadelphia to visit that city on June 2 and attend the opening of the Commercial Museum. Whether or not Mrs. McKinley will accompany him is not settled, but there certainly will be members of the Cabinet and some foreign Ministers in the party. A special train will be provided for the President and his party. He will leave familiar to readers of the leading periodicals, is no other than Miss Lipman, whose photograph—an original, size protection of the leading periodicals, is no other than Miss Lipman, whose photograph—an original, size ph

EXAMINER HASKING'S CASE.

THE MAYOR SAYS IT WAS NOT STIPULATED THAT HE SHOULD GIVE ALL HIS TIME TO THE CITY.

Mayor Strong returned yesterday from the home of Dock Commissioner Monks, in Long Island where he had spent the last two days shooting. driving and fishing. He looked well, and declared that he had enjoyed the sport immensely. The attention of the Mayor was called to the fact that Controller Fitch was about to make an investigation into the conduct of the office of the Commissioners of Accounts, particularly into the case of Chief Examiner Haskins, who, it is alleged, has been absent from the city for weeks at a time since he accepted the office of controller of the Georgia Central Railroad.

"When Mr. Haskins was engaged," said the Mayor, "It was in a special capacity to look into the accounts of several departments. It was not stipulated that he should give up all his time to his work, and I do not see that his absence for three weeks at a time makes any difference, particularly as it was the first vacation he had in two years."

Commissioner of Accounts Dennis made the following statement yesterday about the case of Mr. Haskins: "Mr. Haskins was appointed controller of the Georgia Central Railroad in January of this year. The duties of his office, however, are performed by his firm. A three weeks' vacation was given him in the month of January on account of two weeks' vacation due him for 1856, leaving one week still due him for account of the years 1856 and 1896. With the exception of the above, and possibly three or four days since, Mr. Haskins has given his attention to the business of the city to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioners." accounts of several departments. It was not stipu-

MR. SCOTT ON THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

APPOINTMENTS, HE SAYS, MUST BE MADE IN THE OPDER STANDING ON THE LIST.

Corporation Counsel Scott sent a letter to President C. G. Wilson of the Health Department yesterday, in reply to Mr. Wilson's questions on the new Civil Service law, informing him that he was right in assuming that when the eligible list had been made by adding the ratings by merit and fit ness appointments must be made absolutely in the order of the candidates on that list. The new act provides, Mr. Scott says, that in al

examinations for appointment and promotion in the Civil Service of the State and of the cities thereof a distinction shall be made between merit and niness, and that the merit of all applican's shall be determined by examination conducted by or under the Civil Service Commissioners or ex-amining board, upon which examination no rating higher than 50 per cent shall be given; that all persons so examined who have obtained at least the minimum rating, as established by the rules and regulations provided for in the act, shall be cer regulations provided for in the act, and be triffed to the appointing power, who shall either in person or by some person or board designated by him re-examine all such applicants as to their fitness for appointment or promotion, and give them a rating, which, however, shall not exceed 50

them a rating, which, however, shall not exceed 50 per cent.
The effect of the new law, Mr. Scott believes, is to make it obligatory that the head of the Department or other appointing power shall appoint or promote, as the case may be, the person who stands first upon the list, ascertained by adding together the rating for merit and the rating for fitness. In this respect the policy of the former law has been entirely changed. Inasmuch as the present act practically gives to the appointing power absolutely the right to determine whom he will appoint or promote by investing him with the power of making any rating for fitness that he may see proper, said the Corporation Counsel, the reason for certification of more than one name for each vacancy has ceased.

FRIGHTENED INTO CONVULSIONS.

A MAN WHO HAD BEEN BITTEN BY A DOG SHOWED SYMPTOMS OF RABIES AFTER TALKING TO FRIENDS.

Harry L. Bryan, of No. 103 Lexington-ave., Brooklyn, was bitten by a pet dog yesterday at noon, and soon afterward he became so convinced that he had hydrophobia that he began barking and frothing at the mouth and had convulsions He is now in St. John's Hospital suffering from pital say. When he assumed the symptoms of hydrophobia a member of his family sent a telephone message to the Pasteur Institute in this city asking if the young man could not be admitted there at once. A reply was received to the effect that Bryan could not possibly be suffering from hydrophobia, as it takes about three weeks for the disease to develop. He will be taken for treatment, however, to that institution to-day.

Bryan was teaching his sister, Mrs. Gilmore, how to ride a bicycle in front of her home, at No. 144 Monroe-st. Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when his sister's little pet dog sprang at him and bit him on the wrist and in the leg. The young man started without delay for his home, and on the way met several friends, to whom he showed his wounds and explained their cause. They told him that he probably had the virus of hydrophobia spreading through his system. This so worked on his imagination that when he reached home he had convulsions, and showed other symptoms of hydrophobia. from hydrophobia, as it takes about three weeks

FAREWELL TO THE OLD TOMBS.

THE FRANKLIN-ST. GATEWAY CLOSED AND DEMOLITION BEGINS.

The big fron gate at the entrance to the Tombs in Franklin-st, was locked yesterday for the last time. Robert J. Wright, Commissioner of Correction, turned the key that officially closed forever the gateway through which have passed so many notoricus criminals. Commissioner Wright, accompanied by Warden Van De Carr, Warden John Kerr of the District Prison, W. L. Hatch, engineer of the Department of Correction; Dr. W. C. Hands, the city prisons physician; Dr. O. J. Ward, the Tombs physician, and a large number of other prison officials, walked through the old prison to new entrance in Leonard-st., which he for mally opened for the first time

The demolition of the old Tombs was begun yes terday. J. K. Brown, the contractor, set at work a force of seventy men tearing down the old Tembs Police Court and the old Special Sessions Tembs Police Court and the old Special Sessions Court, facing Centre-st. It will take about six weeks to raze the whole structure to the ground. The rebuilding of the prison will in no way interfere with the housing of the prisoners. The men will continue to occupy the central prison, upon which it is proposed to add three stories, while the women will remain in the new building that was erected some time ago on the Leonard-st, side of the block. When Commissioner Wright finally closed the old gateway to the Tombs, the Stars and Stripes, which had been flying during the morning, were hauled down by Elijah T. Simpson, the oldest keeper in the prison. He was appointed as long ago as 1849, and it was with genuine emotion that he lowered the flag as a token that the official life of the historic building had come to an end.

A DINNER FOR MR. VAN COTT. The Christian Brothers of the De La Saile In stitute, Central Park South, will give a dinner tomorrow evening in honor of New-York's new Postmaster, Cornelius Van Cott. Brother Justin, the head of the institute, will preside. A number of political leaders of the city, without regard to party affiliation, have been invited to be present.

TO FIGHT THE CHARGES OF SMUGGLING. Richard M. Scruggs and E. J. Langhorne, the St. Louis merchants who were arrested last Saturday on charges of smuggling several thousand dollars worth of diamonds and jewelry into this country on the steamship St. Paul, intend to make a vigorous fight against the charges made by the customs in-spectors. Stephen G. Clarke, a lawyer well versed in customs affairs, has been retained by the mer-chants to act as their counsel.

WRECKED BY AN ALCOHOL EXPLOSION. The explosion of a barrel of alcohol in the saloon of Neuman Frankel, on the ground floor of a fivestory tenement-house at No. 7 Suffolk-st., set fire short-lived panic among the tenants. The only person injured, however, was the bartender in the saloon, who was slightly burned on the face. Several customers had narrow escapes. The saloon was damaged to the amount of \$3.000, and the barber's shop of S. Rohsler, next door, was also damaged. After the first the barber reported that \$40 in cash in his place had been stolen in the confusion. No one could tell how the explosion had occurred. to that building yesterday afternoon and created a

DUTIES OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION DEFINED.

THE PRESIDENTS POWER OF REMOVAL AF-FIRMED-SOME IMPORTANT LAND GRANT CASES DECIDED.

Washington, May 24.-After rendering final decisions in thirty-six cases and giving attention to other business incident to the last sitting of the term, the United States Supreme Court adjourned to-day until next October. When the court crier announced the final adjournment for the term there were apparently 380 cases on the docket undisposed of, but there were actually 359 cases, twenty-one having already been argued and sub mitted. This is a smaller number than the records of the Court have shown for thirty years. At the close of the term a year ago there were 533 cases undisposed of, and since then 284 have been added, making a total of 817 contained in the docket for the year. Of this number 437 have been finally disposed of, and the principal work done in twentyone others. Included in the twenty-one cases argued but in which no opinion has been rendered are several of considerable importance. Among them are the Nebraska maximum freight rate case, the controversy between the Boyden Power Brake and Westinghouse Air Brake companies as to the validity of the latter's invention, the Ala bama Midland case, involving the validity of the long-and-short-haul clause of the Interstate Commerce act; the Southern Pacific land case, and two or three important private land grant cases, The Court decided two cases to-day, holding that

the United States Interstate Commerce Commission has no power to prescribe rates on railroads which may control in the future. The cases were those of the Commission against the Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad Company and the Florida and Western Company. In the Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pa-

cific case various railroads were concerned, and the case was originally instituted by the freight bureaus of Chicago and the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. The question involved was whether Congress intended to confer upon the Interstate Commerce Commission power to fix rates. opinion was rendered by Justice Brewer. The gist of the opinion is found in the following paragraph 'Under the Interstate Commerce act the Commission has no power to prescribe the tariff of rates which shall control in the future, and therefore cannot invoke a judgment in mandamus from the courts to enforce any such tariff by it Continuing, Justice Brewer asked: "Has the

Commission no functions to perform in respect to the matter of rates?" Replying to his own question "Unquestionably it has, and most im portant duties in respect to this matter. It is charged with the general duty of inquiring as to the management of the business of railroad com-panies and has the right to compel full and complete information as to the manner in which such ompanies are transacting their business. with this information it is charged with the duty of seeing that there is no violation of the long and short haul clause; that there is no discrimination between individual shippers, and that nothing is done by rebate or otherwise to give preference to one against another; that no undue preference is given to one place against another, but that in all things that equality of right which is the great purpose of the Interstate Commerce act shall be cured to shippers."

The opinion was rendered on questions certified by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the VIth Circuit. There was no prepared opinion in the Florida case, the conclusions being the same as in the above. Justice Harlan dissented in both

The Court affirmed the decision of the court be low in the case of C. S. Wright, of Pittsburg, charged with a violation of the portion of the Interstate Commerce law prohibiting discrimination. Wright granted rebates on beer to pay for drayage This action was held to be in violation of the law.

Justice Peckham handed down the opinion of the Court in the case of L. E. Parsons, late District-Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, appealed from the Court of Claims. The decision was averse to Parsons's claim that he was entitled under Section 75 of the Revised Statutes to held his office for four years, notwithstanding the President's order of removal. Justice Peckham said that, while the appointment was for four years, it might be terminated earlier at the discretion of the President. The judgment of the Court of Claims was affirmed. The determination of this case has been looked forward to with interest because of its possible effect on the removal of office-holders incident to the change of Administration.

The questions whether the statutes relating to National banks prohibit them from purchasing or subscribing to the stock and whether the want of authority can be urged by the bank to defeat an attempt to enforce

by the bank to defeat an attempt to enforce against it the liability of a stockholder were passed on in the case of the California National Bank, plaintiff in error, against Nat Kennedy. The Court holds that a National bank has no right to deal in stocks, although it may accept them as securities, and that it may plead its want of power as defence in a case like the one in question.

Several important cases were decided on appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims. One of these, in which the opinion was rendered by Chief Justice Fuller, involved the title to the San Miguel land grant, including 315.000 acres in New-Mexico, Two cases were included in one decision, one of these being an appeal by the United States against Julian Sandoval and the other an appeal by Levi P. Morton against the United States. The original petition was filed in the case by Sandoval, and subsequently another was introduced by Mr. Morton, who asked for confirmation as successor to one Lorenzo. The Supreme Court held that at the date of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo neither the settlers nor the town on the grant could have demanded the legal title to such lands of the former Government, and that the Court of Private Land Claims was not empowered to pass the title to either. The decree in the Morton case was therefore affirmed, while that in the Sandoval case was reversed.

either. The decree in the Morton case was therefore affirmed, while that in the Sandoval case was reversed.

Another case involving the Interstate Commerce law was that of E. M. Parsons against the Chicago and Northwestern Rallway, in which Parsons, an Iowa shipper, sued for \$1,550 on account of alleged discrimination in freights on corn and oats between Iowa and Nebraska points to the Eastern seaboard. The Court in the judgment given by Justice Brewer sustains the Circuit Court of Appeals, which decided in favor of the railroad company.

The case of Blythe against Himckley, involving the estate of the late millionaire Blythe, of Californis, was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The effect is to leave the property in the possession of Mrs. Hinckley, daughter of the millionaire.

The case of the United States against James C. Reed, involving the liability of the United States for rent and other office expenses for Reed as Shipping Commissioner of the United States at New-York, was decided favorably to Reed.

In a decision by Justice Brewer in the case of the Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank of Pittsburg against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania the Court affirmed the validity of the State law of 1815 in respect to the taxation of banks.

The Court denied the petitions for rehearing in the case of the Roston Safe Deposit and Trust Company against the New-Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company. The latter case was the one in

The world contains no more charming picture than that of happy and radiant girlhood. All too frequently the happiness and radiance in the young girl's face is doomed to be blotted out by the lines of the state of the same and suffering. of sickness and suffering. No young woman is fitted for wifehood and motherhood who suffers from weakness and disease in a womanly way. For such women wifehood only holds out the prospect of suffering and motherhood the probability of

There is no reason why this There is no reason why this should be true. If a woman will take proper care of the delicate and important organs that make wife-hood and motherhood possible, there is no reason why she may not be a healthy and happy wife and mother. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest of all medicines for women. More of it has been sold than of any other medicine for women. over ninety-thousand women have testified to its marvelous results. It acts directly on the distinctly womanly organism, and gives it strength, health and womanly organism, and gives it strength, health and vigor. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones the nerves. It does away with the ailments of the period of anticipation and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It insures the new comer's health and an ample supply of nourishment. In Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser hundreds of women relate over their signatures their experiences with this marvelous medicine. Sold by all medicine dealers.

"Last month I had no pain at all and worked every day

"Last month I had no pain at all and worked every day period without inconvenience. It was the first time I passed that period without pain," writes Miss Lauretta McNees, of Reno (P. O. Box 723), Washoe Co., Nev. "Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription did it."

Dr. Lyon's

**Tooth Powder** AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

which the Court decided that damages could not be collected for killing a dog. The Bram murder case was advanced to the first place on the docket at the beginning of the next term of court in October. Bram is charged with killing the captain of a bark and his wife while at sen. The hearing in the Ohio Express tax cases which have not already been argued was set for October 18. In the case of the State of New-Jersey against the State of Delaware, the clerk of the court was directed to inform counsel that it must be disposed of at the next term. The case has been pending since 1871. It involves a controversy over fishing rights.

The Court reversed the decrees of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the IIId District and of the Circuit Court in the case of Robert M. Yardley, receiver of the Keystone Bank, against the Clearing House Association of the Philadelphia Banks, which involved accounts between the bank and the Clearing House when the former failed in 1881. The Circuit Court decided that the receiver should recover from the Clearing House Association the sum of \$70,005, but the Court of Appeals reversed that judgment.

The expected decision in what is known as the Nebraska Maximum Freight Rate case was not rendered to-day, and, as the Court adjourned for the term, a decision cannot be announced before next fall.

There was a misapprehension in Wall Street for a time over the decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court yesterday in favor of the Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas and the Florida and Western railroads, and against the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the maximum rate case. It was at first thought it was the decision on the Nebraska maximum rate law, which had been looked for, and which, it was subsequently announced, would not be rendered until October. However, the decision in the Interstate case was considered of much importance. It caused a general advance in the stock market. It was said that the postponement of the decision on the Nebraska maximum rate law would prevent an extra session of the Nebraska State Legislature, which would have been called had the Supreme Court decided that the law was invalid. Meanwhile the injunction of the lower court holds good, the injunction of the lower court holds good the injunction of the lower court holds good. Frank S. Bond, vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, said of the decision a in the Interstate case: "I consider the decision a fair one, and I believe the Interstate Commission-cas will now work with the railroads for a pooling bill." Interstate Commerce Commission, in the maximum

HELD ON A CHARGE OF LIBEL.

Donald Christiansen was arrested yesterday by Deputy-Sheriff Williams on an order signed by Justice Smyth, of the Supreme Court, in an action brought against him by Mrs. Lottle Sommers, of No. 122 Third-ave., to recover \$10,000 damages for alleged libellous utterances.

In the complaint, drawn by Reno R. Billington, it is alleged that the prisoner caused to be read in court libe lous matter concerning the plaintiff, where-

court libe lous matter concerning the plaintiff, wherein he stated that her apartments, at No. 122 Thirdave, were frequented by women of questionable
character, who smoked cigarettes in the presence of
her infant son. Arthur.

Frank Sommers, the husband of the plaintiff, makes
an affidavit in which he says his wife has suffered
great mental agony in consequence, her reputation
has been smirched and his business as a teacher of
music injured.

Christiansen was sent to Ludlow Street Jail in demusic injured.

Christiansen was sent to Ludlow Street Jail in default of \$500 ball. A JUROR STOPPED THE TRIAL.

A funny incident occured yesterday afternoon before Judge Schuchman in Part I of the City Court, in the course of the trial of the suit of Schlam against the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, for damages sustained by the son of the plaintiff. Adolph Sellgman, an insur-ance broker, of No. 64 East Ninth-st., who is Juryman No. 4 in the trial of the suit, suddenly aros and told Justice Schuchman he wanted to go over to the County Courthouse, in a case in which he

The Judge evidently misunderstood him, and said: "Go on, go on!" and the juror went out.
"Accompany that man," said the Judge to Officer Leon Phillips; but when the latter caught up to the juror in the corridor Seligman got rid of him by

the juror in the corridor Seligman got rid of him by saying: "Why, you don't need to come along; the Judge said it's all right."
When Phillips went back and told the Court this, Justice Schuchman was indignant, and sent Officer Brooks in pursuit of the fleeing juror, whose action had stopped the trial, and left court, lawyers and jurymen at a standstill for fifteen minutes.
Brooks found Seligman before Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, and took the juror back to the City Court. Justice Schuchman would not listen to the explanation, and told Seligman to report this morning and show cause why he should not be sent to Ludlow Street Jail for contempt of court. The trial then proceeded.

Judge Beekman yesterday, in an opinion cover-

ng sixteen pages, set aside and declared void the chattel mortgage of \$160,000 made by the Hotel Brunswick Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee. The action was brought by the trust company to foreclose the mortgage, and was defended by Josiah H. Baker, as receiver of the Hotel Brunswick Company, on the ground that the mortgage had not been reflied within thirty days next preceding the expiration of a year after the first filing. The bondholders, consisting of Acker, Merrall & Condit, Eugene G. Blackford, the National Ice Company, the Lottimer estate and others, holding bonds of the value timer estate and others, holding bonds of the value of \$76,500, sought to sustain the mortgage on the ground that the bondholders had entered into possession of the property, and that therefore the filing of the mortgage was unnecessary. Mr. Baker contended that the bondholders were not mortgages in possession, but were simply the agents of the Hotel Brunswick Company.

The result of the decision is that the proceeds of the mortgage will be paid over to Mr. Baker as receiver, for equal distribution among all the creditors, instead of being applied to the payment of the bonds issued under the mortgage. The Court also decided that it was the duty of Mr. Baker, as receiver, to defend the action, as he represented the creditors and stockholders.

SCULLY DIVORCE SUIT DISMISSED.

PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL DECLARED THE ALLEGED CORESPONDENT HAD BEEN FOUND, BUT DID NOT PRODUCE HIM.

Henry Josteen, the mysterious person named as orespondent in the Scully divorce suit, has been located, according to the lawyers who appear for the plaintiff, John C. Scully. The suit was tried before Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court recently, but on account of the great amount of conflicting testimony the Justice refused to render a decision and ordered a trial by jury. According to Scully, his wife, Lena, left him in September, 1890, and went to live with a man named Henry Josteen. Each side produced many witnesses, and the testimony was very conflicting. The lawyers for Mrs. Scully declared that Josteen was nothing more o less than a myth manufactured for the occasion. Scully was unable to produce Josteen or give any testimony as to his whereabouts within the last five years.

The case again made its appearance before Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court yesterday. Be fore the trial Mr. Pollock, counsel for the plaintiff, rore the trial Mr. Follock, counsel for the plaintiff, said: "We have succeeded in locating Josteen and know where we can put our hands on him at any time. When the time comes we will tell Mrs. Scully's lawyers where he can be found. Of course, we could have summoned him here, but a corespondent would not make a witness for our side He can easily be found in case Mrs. Scully wants him."

him."

After four witnesses had given unimportant testimony for the plaintiff, Mr. Barber, the defendant's counsel, moved that the case be dismissed, on the ground that the allegations in the complaint had not been proved.

The motion was granted, and Justice MacLean ordered the jury to find for Mrs. Scully.

THE FRIENDS' MEETING.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE AND ITS ADVANTAGES DISCUSSED.

The yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, which was begun at the meeting house, at Fifteenth-st, and Rutherfurd Place, on Saturday, was continued yesterday. Devotional and business sessions were held in the morning and afternoon. The business transacted was of a routine nature. The afternoon was devoted to the work of rehearsing the work done by the society in its places of meeting in this city and in Brooklyn. The reports read showed that a larger sum had been expended last year than in any previous year, and it was said been made, and it was said that no attempt had been made at evangelical work. Additions came from other localities. The reports were submitted to a committee for approval.

The evening session was addressed by President Charles De Garmo and Elizabeth Powell Bond, dean of Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania. President De Garmo spoke of the necessity of greater in terest being taken by Friends in the support and

maintenance of the college, and Mrs. Bond spoke on college education. She said that there was a tendency on the part of colleges in other parts of the country toward extravagance, and that one college tried to keep pace with the other in that respect. "At Swarthmore," she said, "we have set our faces against the tendency of the times?"

Aaron M. Powell, of Plainfield, N. J., said that he would challenge any educational institution outside of the great universities to furnish a parallel case where the training had shown the results produced by Swarthmore College, and where young men and women were on an qual footing. Universities, he said, were not very friendly as to women in this country. Swarthmore welcomed both sexes, and gave them that home satting which was calculated to round out the character as no other college did. It had developed the most noble type of manhood and womanhood.

Ex-Governor Alonzo B. Cornell was expected to deliver an address, but when his name was called he was not present. The programme for to-day is a business meeting at 19 a. m., a business meeting at 9 p. m., at which William M. Round, secretary of the Prison Association, will deliver an address on "Prison Reform."

TRIED TO DIE WHEN DECEIVED.

A GIRL'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE SEP-PRESSED FOR A WEEK.

Information was received at the Coroner's offiyesterday that Blanche Card, a girl living with her grandparents at No. 171 East One-hundredand-third-st., was in a critical condition as the result of taking a quantity of corresive sublimate of mercury with suicidal intent nearly a week ago. The information was given by Dr. Henley, of No. 226 East One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st., who has been attending the girl since Friday, and who at last began to doubt his ability to save her life. The girl's attempt at suicide, Dr. Healey told the The girl's attempt at succee, receiving a visit on Coroner, was caused by her receiving a visit on Monday night from a mysterious woman, who informed her that a young man whom she had known as James Bailey Cummings, and who had been paying attentions to her for more than a year, was a married man and the father of three children.

The girl's parents live at No. 172 East One-hun dred-and-fourth-st. They saw no objection to Cummings's attentions to their daughter, and he frequently called en her at the home of her grand-father, Oscar M. Huriburt, and accompanied her to the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, of which she is a member. He also took her to the "socials" of the 22d Regiment, wearing the uniform of that regiment. Miss Card last saw Cummings on Sunregiment. Miss Card last saw Cummings on Sunday a week ago, when he took her to church as usual. On the following night a middle-aged woman called at the house and asked to see "the girl living here." Miss Card said she was the only girl living in the house, and she said, too, when the woman asked her, that she was "keeping company with a man known as James Bailey Cummings."

mings."
"You expect he's going to marry you, don't you?" the woman continued. "Well, that man's name is not James Bailey, nor is it James Bailey cummings; his name is Ansel"— and there she

Cummings; his name is Anset stopped.

Miss Card was unable to speak, but her grandmother begged the woman to tell the name.

"I won't tell you his name." said the woman.
"Til tell you, though, that I am his wife, and that he is the father of my three children."

Miss Card fainted, and the woman went away. She would not say anything further, except that her statement was true, and that the man was living with her on the West Side, rear Columbusave.

On the following day Miss Card became ill. It was found that she had diluted with water a quantity of ointment composed of corrosive sublimate of mercury, and had drunk the mixture, and Dr. Healey was summoned. He kept the girl's secret until yesterday, when, her condition becoming critical, he informed the Coroner's office. The doctor still hopes to save the girl's life, and has ordered that she must not be disturbed. Miss Card's mother, who is suffering from heart disease, has been kept in ignorance of her daughter's condition.

BOOTH-TUCKER ON TRIAL.

WITNESSES TESTIFY THAT THE SALVATION ARMY MADE A GREAT DIN AND SANG TO VULGAR TUNES.

Frederick De Latour Booth-Tucker, the head of the Salvation Army in America, was arraigned for trial yesterday before Judge Newburger and a jury, in Part II of the Court of General Sessions, charged with maintaining a disorderly and ill-governed house in the Army's headquarters barracks in West Fourteenth-st. Assistant District-Attorneys Welch and Lauterbach appeared for the prosecution and ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall for the defence.

Phineas Smith, a real estate dealer, of No. 131 West Thirteenth-st., in the rear of the barracks, testified that the Salvationists made so much noise there a night that it had frequently awakened him from a sound sleep. The noise, he said, consisted of shouting, the stamping of feet, playing of trombones 

museum."

Similar testimony was given by several other wit nesses, who also said that on account of the disturbances at the barracks properly in their neighborhood was depreciated and was frequently labelled. "To let." The trial will be continued at 10:30 a. m. to-day.

THE TAILORS' TROUBLES.

STRIKERS SEE SIGNS OF ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THEIR SIDE.

It was thought that all the tailors on the East Side were on strike, but it appears that there are some who are not. A committee of the Pants Makers' Union called at the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Tailors yesterday to say that 3,000 of the pants makers would go out to-day. declare that for the last six months they have been unable to earn \$1 a day.

President Moss, of the Police Board, went to Walhalla Hall yesterday and had a talk with Meyer Schoenfeld, the leader of the strikers. He afterward made a short speech to the men. He expressed sympathy with them, and added that if they remained peaceful and their demands were reasonable he thought they would win. The leaders of the strikers said yesterday that

the beginning of the end was close at hand, and that the strikers would surely win. The jacket makers, it was declared, had practically won already, as fifty contractors called at the headquar-ters yesterday and offered to settle. The jacket makers have always worked under the piece sys-

makers have always worked under the piece system.

The secretary reported yesterday that among the firms that had offered to settle were Bluen & Ender, of No. 430 Broome-st., and Ender & Goldstein, of No. 38 Walker-st.

The Brotherhood yesterday made public the demands of the striking tailors. They are as follows: A work week of fifty-nine hours, the payment of weekly wages, the employment of union hands, and the abolition of the piece or task work system. While the settlement of the wage scale is to be left somewhat to the contractor and his employes in each shop, first-class operators will be expected to earn \$18 a week; second-class operators, \$2 to \$12; basters, \$16; pressers, \$10 to \$14; and finishers, \$10 to \$16.

LONGSHOREMEN IN CONVENTION. The first annual meeting of the American Long-

was convened in Greenwich Hall, Hudson and Christopher sts., yesterday

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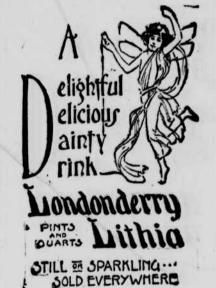
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afternoon. The presiding officer was Edward Mc-Hugh, who has been prominent in organizing the Hugh, who has been prominent in organizing the dock workers in Great Britain and Ireland. The meeting here will be continued for several days, and, besides the appointment of standing committees and the transaction of other business in connection with effecting a permanent organization, steps will be taken to denounce the impositions offered by stevederes. Bolton Hail was selected as treasurer at yesterday's session. Mr. Hail has given bonds in the sum of \$10.00, secured by real estate. In his opening address Mr. McHugh said that ten branches were represented in the American Union. The object of the present organization was to have the dock laborers at all scaports work in unison for higher wages.

